AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the first full paragraph beginning on p. 3, ll. 10-17, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Accordingly, the methods of the invention are particularly useful for inducing T cell tolerance to a donor tissue or organ in a recipient of the tissue or organ. The methods involve administering to a transplant recipient: 1) an allogeneic or xenogeneic cell which expresses at least one donor antigen and which has a ligand on a cell surface which interacts with a receptor on the surface of a recipient T cell which mediates contact-dependent helper effector functions; and 2) an antagonist of the molecule on the surface of the recipient T cell which mediates contact-dependent helper effector functions. The antagonist inhibits an interaction between the molecule on the T cell and ~~it's~~ its ligand on the allogeneic or xenogeneic cell.

Please replace the first full paragraph beginning on p. 5, ll. 10-27, with the following rewritten paragraph:

In addition to the allogeneic or xenogeneic cell, an antagonist of a molecule on T cells which mediates contact dependent helper effector functions is administered to the recipient as part of the tolerization regimen. As defined herein, a molecule or receptor which mediates contact dependent helper effector functions is one which is expressed on a Th cell and interacts with a ligand on an effector cell (e.g., a B cell), wherein the interaction of the molecule with ~~it's~~ its ligand is necessary for generation of an effector cell response (e.g., B cell activation). In addition to being involved in effector cell responses, it has now been found that such a molecule or receptor is involved in the response of the T cell to antigen. Preferably, the molecule on a T cell which mediates contact-dependent helper effector function is gp39. Accordingly, in preferred embodiments, the methods of the invention involve administering to a transplant recipient an allogeneic or xenogeneic cell and a gp39 antagonist. Activation of recipient T cells by the allogeneic or xenogeneic cell involves an interaction between gp39 on recipient T cells and a gp39 ligand on the allogeneic or xenogeneic cell. By inhibiting this interaction with a gp39 antagonist, the T cells of the recipient are not activated by the donor antigens expressed by the allogeneic or xenogeneic cell but rather become

tolerized to the donor antigens. Induction of tolerance to donor antigens in the recipient thus enables successful transplantation of the donor tissue or organ without immune-mediated rejection of the donor graft.